NEW NORTH AMERICAN RECORDS FOR THE PALEARCTIC SOLDIER FLY, *CHLOROMYIA FORMOSA* (SCOPOLI) (DIPTERA: STRATIOMYIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT: The Palearetic soldier fly, *Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli), was found at Ithaca (Tompkins County). New York, in May-June 1978 and 1979; at Letchworth State Park (Livingston County) in June 1981 and 1982; and in Genesee County in July 1981. These collections represent new North American records and an extension of the known range of this Old World species.

The Palearctic species, *Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli) was first reported in North America by James (1941) based on a collection of two males at Rochester (Monroe County), New York on July 16, 1939.

In 1970, James reported two additional specimens, a male and female, taken in Monroe County, on June 23, 1967, probably in the town of Hamlin (about 18 miles NW of Rochester).

Pechuman (1974) collected a single male from vegetation along the edge of a swamp on the Cole Road, Mendon (Monroe County) on June 15, 1972, and he collected an additional male and female at the same locality on June 22, 1973, and two males from vegetation along a pond at Mendon Ponds Park, about 3 miles west of the Cole Road site a few hours later.

In late June 1981 and 1982, collecting trips to Letchworth State Park (Livingston County), approximately 30 miles SW of Mendon, turned up a large series of males and females; all were swept from tall, uncut grasses and weeds growing adjacent to a roadside in a campground at the north end of the park. The collection data are as follows: NY: Livingston County, Letchworth State Park, Highbanks Campground, ca. 5 miles E. of Perry, June 18-21, 1981 and 1982, E.R. Hoebeke and M.E. Carter, collectors. From July 10-12, 1981, likely habitats for *C. formosa* were sampled by L.L. Pechuman in portions of Orleans and Genesee Counties adjoining Monroe County. Pechuman collected a single female in Bergen (Genesee County) on July 12, by sweeping tall grasses. In addition, a collection of four specimens (all males) was made in the Finger Lakes Region of New York in May-June 1978 and 1979. These specimens were collected by D.J. Bickel (Cornell University) at Ithaca (Cayuga Heights) (Tompkins County) on June 12, 1978, and May 30 and June 15, 1979.

Received April 28, 1982

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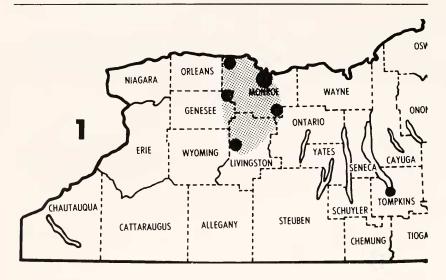
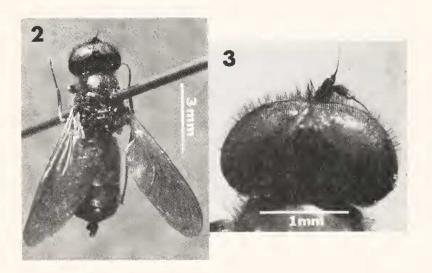


Fig. 1. Map of western New York showing North American distribution of *Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli).



Figs. 2, 3. *Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli). 2, dorsal habitus, male. 3, closeup of head (male) showing pilose eyes.

The specimens referred to above are deposited in the Cornell University Insect Collection (CUIC). All known collections of *C. formosa* in North

America are mapped in Fig. 1.

Adults of *Chloromyia formosa* (Fig. 2) may be distinguished from other geosargine stratiomyids by the following combination of characters: a moderate-sized species, 7.5-9.0 mm in length; brilliantly colored, with the thorax bright metallic blue-green and the abdomen dull metallic gold-green (these hues are subject to some variation among individuals in a population); scutellum unspined; second antennal segment sometimes convex and not produced into a finger-like process; and the eyes densely and conspicuously pilose (Fig. 3). Male eyes are holoptic while those of females are dichoptic.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank C.O. Berg (Cornell University) and D.W. Webb (Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, IL) for their critical review of this paper.

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Continued from page 151

ITZN 59 16 June, 1982

The following Opinions have been published by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, volume 39, part 2, on 15 June 1982:

Opinion No.	
1203 (p. 95)	ERIOCOCCIDAE Coekerell, 1899 conserved: type species designated
	for Eriococcus Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868 (Insecta, Homoptera).
1204 (p. 99)	Acrydium undulatum J. Sowerby, 1806 (Insecta, Orthoptera): placed
	on the Official List.
1208 (p. 109)	Goniurellia Hendel, 1927 (Insecta, Diptera): designation of type species.
1212 (p. 119)	Siphonophora Brandt, 1837 (Diplopoda): eonserved.
1213 (p. 122)	Toxorhynchites brevipalpis Theobald, 1901 (Insecta, Diptera): eon-
	served.

The Commission regrets that it cannot supply separates of Opinions.

R.V. MELVILLE Secretary